

## WHAT IT ALL COSTS.

### PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS TAKE A PILE OF MONEY.

Total Expense of the National Convention at St. Louis Probably Between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000—Where the Money Goes.

#### An Enormous Expense.

Few people have any idea of the cost of a great national convention. Time was when \$100,000 would have been thought a pretty big figure. In the old days, when Baltimore was the great national convention city, and half the delegates were represented by proxies from Congressmen and others in Washington, and when the convention met in theaters or halls and the members and visitors lodged in low-rate hotels and boarding houses, no doubt conventions were held at much less cost than even the half of \$100,000. But things are vastly different nowadays. Millions now figure where tens of thousands were once thought big.

Col. H. L. Swords, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national committee, estimates the total cost of the St. Louis convention at over \$3,000,000.

First of all should be counted the straight expenses of the convention, borne by the Business Men's League of St. Louis. These expenses amounted to about \$150,000 at Minneapolis in 1892. The cost of the hall alone at St. Louis is not far from \$75,000, including cost of repairs after the tornado. Other bills to be footed by the Business Men's League

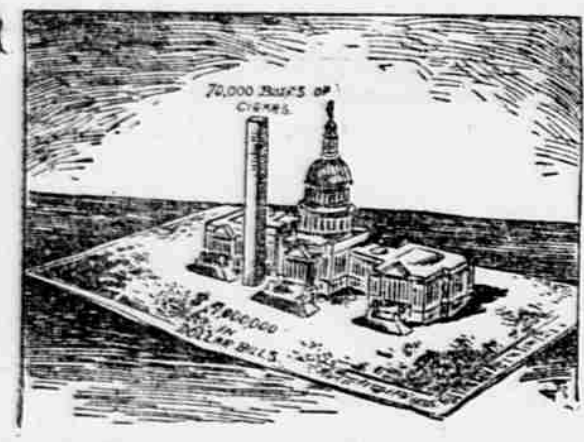


COST IN SILVER AND GOLD.

include the expenses of the sergeant-at-arms of the convention, various printing accounts, the cleaning of the hall, its lighting, fees for police and fire protection, big postage bills, and a thousand other things. Take 3,000 men as representing delegates, alternates and their following, add the assistant sergeants-at-arms, the doorkeepers and the messengers, in all about a thousand, and the newspaper correspondents and reporters, and the total shows 4,000. If each one of these men spends \$100 in addition to his railroad fare—and this is a very small average—the total reaches \$400,000. Include the expenses borne by the telegraph companies and the big press associations in getting ready to spread the news, the total expenses of the Business Men's League and those directly interested will not be a cent less than a round half million of dollars.

Allowing 100,000 as a fair estimate of the number of strangers thronging to the convention city, and railroad tickets alone for such a crowd mean something like \$750,000, and \$300,000 a day follows for board and lodging. The cost of maintaining headquarters, music, decorations and literature cannot come under \$100,000. This is not all, however, for neither the expense of sending the news from St. Louis to the thousands of daily papers in the various States nor the cost of the thousands of private telegrams—a smaller, but still a considerable sum—has been counted in. It is not easy to estimate either of these sums, but it is not going too far, perhaps, to assume that all the expenditures due to the convention used up almost \$4,000,000.

If the \$4,000,000 were to be paid out in dollar bills, and these bills were to be made into a carpet, it would be 1,000 feet long and 650 feet wide, covering an area of about fifteen acres, and the carpet, if placed in the middle of the city, would appear like a toy house set on a big rug. Four million dollars in gold piled in a pyramid four feet high at



FIFTEEN ACRES IN DOLLAR BILLS.

the base would be five feet high. Four million silver dollars would make a pyramid ten feet square at the base and fifteen feet high. The cigars smoked by the crowds, allowing five cigars a day, which is not too many, for each man would make a pile of 70,000 boxes of cigars, and this pile would be about two and one-half miles high. Arranged in a tier of five boxes, side by side, the pile would be about 262 feet high, or within twenty feet as high as the top of the Liberty statue that stands on the top of the capitol's dome. Placed end to end, 3,500,000 cigars would reach 248 miles—or almost as far as from St. Louis to Chicago. At an average of 81-3 cents, these for a quarter, these cigars would cost \$291,666.

A statue to Li Hung Chang was unveiled at the Villa Huegal in Germany belonging to Herr Krupp, who made a speech dwelling upon the cordial relations existing between Germany and China. Li Hung Chang afterwards inspected the great gun factory and other buildings of the famous Essen works.

Father John J. Glennon has been consecrated coadjutor bishop by Rt. Rev. J. J. Hogan of the Kansas City diocese. The ceremonies attendant upon the consecration took place in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, which was crowded to the doors.

Frank Bish, a police officer, was shot and killed at Colorado Springs, Colo., by one of three burglars whom he discovered trying to enter the rear of the Gazette building. A crowd of citizens gave chase and were closing in on one fugitive when he drew his revolver and killed himself.

## CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

### Notable Gathering of Southern War Heroes at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., was filled last week with Confederate veterans for their sixth annual reunion Tuesday and Wednesday, and for the corner stone laying of the Jefferson Davis monument Thursday, and probably there were more ex-Confederates there than will ever assemble at one place again. Many looked upon it as the last great rally around the stars and bars. The decorators had been at work a week, and the buildings on the principal streets



RICHMOND WELCOMES EX-CONFEDERATES.

are almost hidden from view behind Confederate and national colors.

When the convention of former Confederates was called to order Tuesday in the great Auditorium building, erected especially for this occasion, Gen. Gordon faced 10,000 persons, mostly grizzled veterans. There went up such a shout as has not been heard since the Southern army was winning battles in the war. Gov. O'Ferrall delivered an address of welcome and Mayor Taylor welcomed the visitors to the city. In the evening the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society tendered a reception to Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughters at the former White House of the Confederacy, now the Confederate Museum. There were also bivouacs at the various camps. The reunion ended Wednesday evening with a reception by the Governor of Virginia, a reception to Mrs. Davis and her daughters by the Sons of Veterans, and bivouacs in camps.

Thursday the corner stone of the Jefferson Davis monument was laid. The great parade was headed by a band of 1,000 uniformed children, and there were 25,000 men on foot and horseback. In the parade were the Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons, escorted by Commandery of St. Andrew, K. T.; Governor of Virginia and staff, with a corps of cadets as escort; the military, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. L. Phillips, of Virginia; the orator of the day, Gen. Stephen D. Lee; Davis Monument Association, and Mrs. Jefferson Davis and family. At the site for the monument Bishop John C. Granbery, of the M. E. Church, south, offered prayer. The Grand Lodge of Virginia laid the corner stone, and Gen. S. D. Lee delivered the oration.

### DYNAMITE FOR TORNADES.

#### How a Government Scientist Would Destroy Death Dealing Clouds.

"Fifty years hence not a big town in the Southwest will be without a tornado trap," said Prof. H. A. Hazen, of the weather bureau, the other day. "The time has arrived when serious attention must be given to finding means of defense against these whirling storms. As the so-called cyclone belt becomes more thickly populated, disasters from this cause will grow more frequent. My belief is that any town in that region would be rendered safe against tornadoes by a series of lookout stations extended in a line from north to south, so as to interpose a barrier on the danger side—i. e., the west side, from which the revolving storm invariably comes. This barrier would be made effective by means of a system of dynamite bombs connected with the stations by wires. It would not be necessary to keep guard all the time, but the men appointed for the purpose would only go on duty when warning was received from the weather bureau that conditions were favorable for 'cyclones.' On seeing a funnel cloud approaching the operator would simply wait until it got near enough and then touch off the cartridge which would blow it to smithereens.

"What reason is there for doubting that such a method would be successful? Do we not know that waterspouts at sea are sometimes dissipated and reduced to harmlessness by the firing of guns from threatened ships? A waterspout is nothing more nor less than a marine tornado. Occasionally they have been seen to run upon the land and transform themselves into 'cyclones.' If the tornado were not destroyed by the dynamite explosions, it would be likely to be deprived of so much of its energy as to be rendered incapable of doing harm. The cost of maintaining such systems of defense throughout the cyclone belt would not amount in 500 years to the \$10,000,000 which the recent calamity is said to have cost St. Louis.

"Money ought to be appropriated by Congress for studying this strange and little understood phenomenon. It is most important that we should learn about the mechanism of the tornado—a meteorological disturbance capable of destroying \$10,000,000 worth of property in ten minutes. All we know at present is that the energy of the 'cyclone' must be electrical. In no other way could the destruction caused by it be accounted for. It is always accompanied by a severe thunder storm. The weather bureau report says that during the St. Louis tornado the 'electric display was exceeding brilliant, the whole west and northwest sky being an almost continuous blaze of light. Intensely vivid flashes of forked lightning were outlined in green, blue and bright yellow against the duller background of never-ceasing sheet lightning.' Evidently, then, it is necessary that we should find some means of dissipating the electricity with which the destructive funnel cloud is charged."

The persons who were drowned by the collapse of a wharf at Boston were James J. Washburn, 11 years old; John F. Cole, 9 years old; John A. Leary, aged 13; Lawrence McDowell, 10 years.

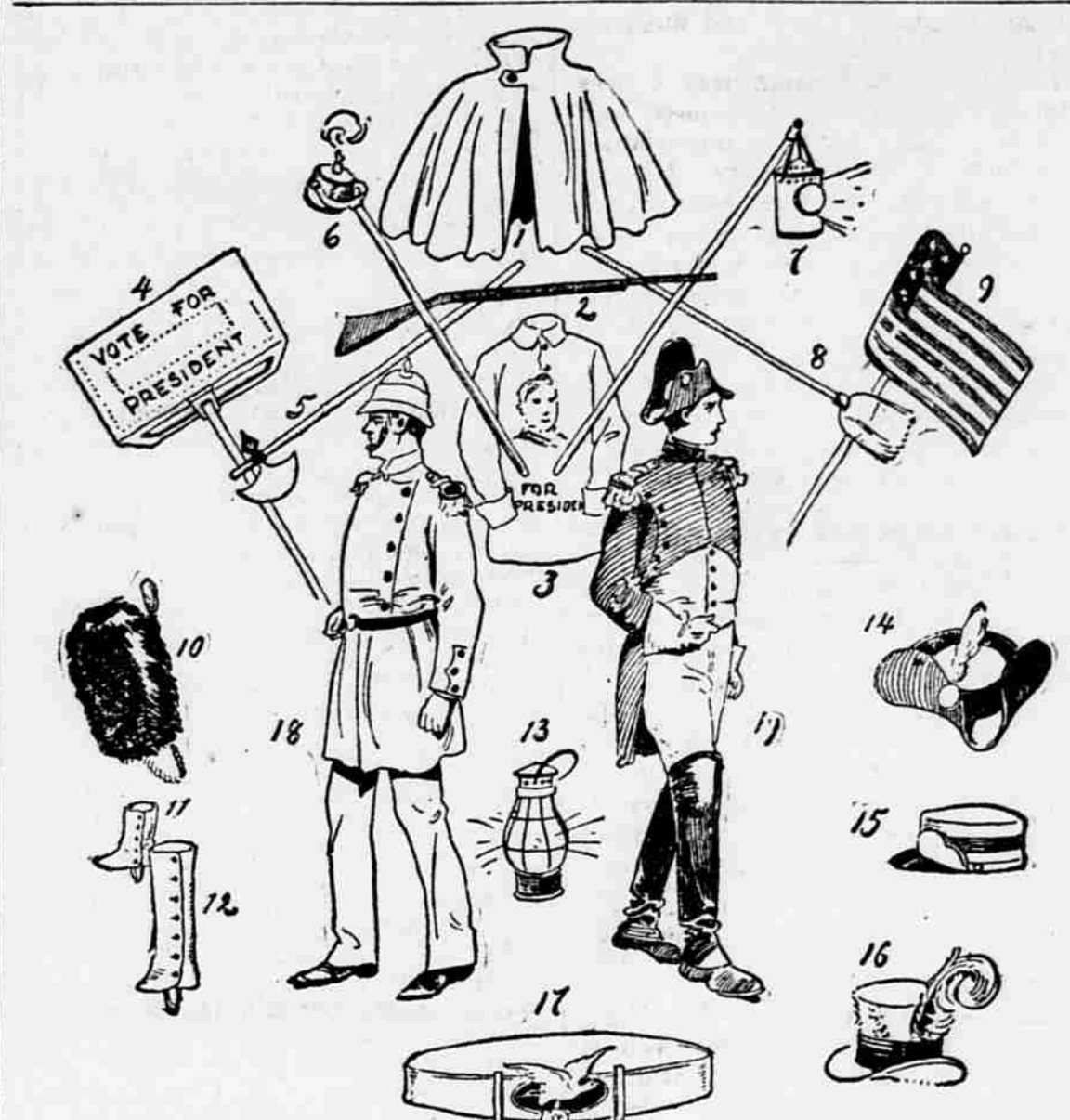
A petition has been filed before the Attorney General of New York State asking for permission to begin an action in the Supreme Court to annul the charters of the various Brooklyn Gas companies known as the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, on the grounds that they are violating their charters and the laws of the State which forbid trusts.

H. G. Thurston's homing pigeon Rex has arrived at Fall River, Mass., from Amherst, Va., a distance of 500 miles, the average flight being 1,198 yards a minute.

## CAMPAIGN CLUB OUTFITS.

### How to Costume an Up-to-Date Political Organization.

Political clubs are the pride of those who belong to them and the envy and admiration of those who view them. To manage a campaign club takes the skill of a Napoleon. But before the Napoleonic era comes that of the Rothschild. The wherewithal and the how-to-withal to fight. Then the conflict! In getting up a campaign club the rooms take care of themselves. A friendly nook always opens itself, and there unite the forces that are to con-



WITH THESE ANY CAMPAIGN CLUB CAN BE FORMED.

1. Olleoth cape in red, white, blue, or black.
2. Wooden musket.
3. Flannel shirt, embroidered with candidate, or muslin shirt stamped with name.
4. Transparency painted with name and national colors.
5. Silvered battle-ax upon light wooden mounting.
6. Double swivel torch; hangs straight, no matter how carried; perfectly safe.
7. Bull's-eye fixed with red glass.
8. Political broom; can be fixed in end of musket or above battle-ax.
9. Flag of stiff material—silk, or muslin or tin.
10. Fur shako of white or black, for campaigners or musicians.
- 11-12. White duck leggings for knickerbockers or trousers.
13. Dark night marching lantern set with colored lights.
14. Cockade hat for Napoleonic or Washingtonian clubs.
- 15-16. Cap and silk hat, the latter a political favorite with certain clubs.
17. Patriotic belt for full dress—white leather with raised silver eagle.
- 18-19. Samples of uniforms for clubs that wear full military or fancy dress.

quer the opposing elements in the neighborhood. The initial step is the uniforming. A warrior must be armed cap-a-pie before he goes out to meet even the curious small boys that hang around the doors.

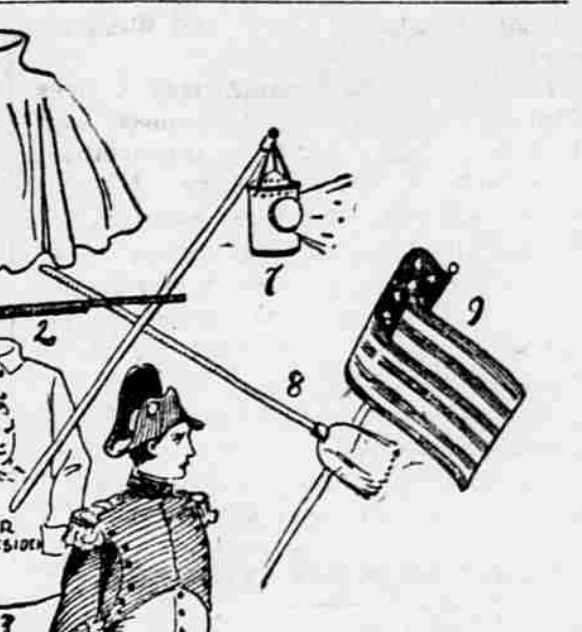
To dress a campaign warrior is a matter of price and endeavor with the committee having the dressing in hand. Manufacturers have been busy for months getting ready to meet these committees, and shop windows are as luminous at night as the transparencies they offer. A battle ax, a gun and a transparency may be enough for a boys' club, but men want more elaborate equipment. They must be dressed from peak to toe. Uniforms of all styles are made for them, and to ask the price of them is to set a clerk rattling off prices as though a handle had been lifted from a phonographic machine.

The most extensive political uniform outfit can be purchased for \$7. This is a very expensive outfit, and is bought only by gilt-edged clubs with either a fashionable neighborhood to parade or a woman's auxiliary club to admire. A complete outfit of an expensive suit in a Prince Albert coat, a pair

cost of getting up a campaign club is so small that it is practically nothing. A collection will inaugurate the movement. A ten-cent cap, a ten-cent double swinging torch and a fifteen-cent olleoth cape set the ball rolling gayly. There lives no man with political soul so dead that he has never joined a campaign club, and this year the low price of uniforms brings the political club within the range of all who feel the spark of marching patriotism.

### Balloon Game in Paris.

The newest sport in Paris is the balloon game, which is played in this fas-



ion: A number of toy balloons are entered for the competition, and in each of them is placed an envelope, containing a postal card, which is addressed to the judge of the contest. The little balloons are then set free, and after more or less time come to earth again, in different parts of the country. Those who find them see the envelopes and notice thereon a request that the time when each balloon was found, and also the place, be written on the postal card, which is then to be dropped in the postoffice. At the end of a week the various postal cards are compared and the prize is awarded to that balloon which traveled the greatest distance in the shortest time. Not a costly sport this, and one which is likely to give a great impetus to a new industry, the manufacture of racing balloons.

There has been a great falling out in the use of shoe buttons. The manufacture was formerly very profitable, but owing to cutting of prices, the dis-

use of the button shoe by men, and, to some extent, by women, the profits have been lessened.

Buttons are the jewelry of China. The manufacture was originally introduced into Canton by foreigners, but it has been allowed to pass almost entirely into native hands, and last year over 500,000 pounds of brass buttons were actually exported by the Cantonese.

The value of some preservative process for the protection of telegraph poles imbedded in the ground is best appreciated when it is known that the telegraph poles of Europe alone are estimated to have cost \$50,000,000 and that the sum of \$1,000,000 a year is expended for renewals.

A German naval captain has invented a new lifebuoy. It consists of a large cork ring, capable of floating three persons, and provided with a kind of net, which affords a support to the feet. Its principal feature, however, is that it is fitted with an electric light and a small supply of provisions.

The new Uganda postage stamp ought to "fetch" the philatelists. One of the assistant commissioners has established a sort of native post and prepared a series of type-written postage stamps. When used they are crossed with a pen and ink mark instead of being defaced in the ordinary manner.

The Canadian press is enthusiastic in its support of the petition to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales for the restoration of the One Hundredth Royal Canadians to Canada. All over the country the question is being taken up with the greatest keenness, and the petition forms have been distributed broadcast over the dominion.

Professor Carl Barns recently communicated to the National Academy of Sciences a plan for the measurement of the velocity of wind by computation from the pitch of the note caused by the wind passing over a wire of given size at a given temperature. By placing several wires at angles to one another the direction may be approximately determined.

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The paper for printing Bank of England notes is dampened with water in the exhausted receiver of an air pump.

When Mark Twain was married, his bride's father bought and furnished a handsome house for the young pair. Twain, says Harper's, knew nothing of it until after the wedding, when it was shown to him in all its completeness by a party of his wife's relatives, and, of course, his wife, who at length broke out: "It's our house—yours and mine—a present from father."

He choked up and, with tears in his eyes, stammered out to his father-in-law: "Mr. Langdon, whenever you are in Buffalo, if it's twice a year, come right up here and bring your bag with you. You may stay over night, if you want to. It shan't cost you a cent!"

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## Topics of the Times

A mysterious ringing of electrical bells in a house in Switzerland was traced to a spider whose web had connected two wires.

Fashions in dogs change as often as any other fad. This year dachshunds and poodles seem to have the call, and pugs are relegated to obscurity.

Light acts upon the brain, and those who sleep with their blinds up will find that, in summer time, when so few hours are really dark, their sleep is not refreshing.

The county clerk of Fresno, Cal., is in a quandary. A will written in Chinese has been filed with him for record and he doesn't know how to copy it into his book.

It is estimated that the average life insurance in Cape Colony is about \$125 per head, a very remarkable showing, and indicative of activity among insurance men.

The railroads of Mexico are, with one exception, of American make, and the engineers, train and station officials are nearly all Americans. The roads are all well managed.

The Russian Government is expected to introduce the Gregorian calendar in 1900. This may be done suddenly or by omitting the 20th of February in the first twelve leap years.

The Mexican police attend closely to their duties and are very polite. At night each policeman carries a lantern and his lantern is set out on the sidewalk opposite wherever he may be.

A city ordinance in New York limits the number of hand organs to 1,500. The result has been to crowd Brooklyn full of perambulating music boxes, to the great annoyance of the people.

The quantity of bananas shipped from West Indian and adjacent ports into the United States now amounts to 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 bunches annually, valued at considerably over \$2,000,000.

A "cafe chantant and May day revel, at which Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar opened the proceedings," was the method by which money was raised for a children's hospital in London lately.

About 2,000 miles of railway are under construction in Japan, and the London Times says there are signs that American engineering and material will be preferred to English hereafter by the Japanese.

It is understood that the government of New Zealand will introduce a measure for the exclusion of consumptive persons on the same lines as that dealing with small-pox, making masters of ships liable.

Mr. Gladstone's political life, as represented in the pages of Punch, is soon to be published in London. He had been nine years in Parliament before Punch appeared. The first picture of him are by Richard Doyle and John Leech.

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The ink used in the plate printing is made of Frankfort black, which is composed of the charcoal of the tendrils and husks of the German grape ground with linseed oil. The ink has a peculiar and deep shade of black, common black inks being tinted either with blue or brown.

The result of Mrs. Langtry's suit against a London bank which delivered up her jewels worth \$175,000, on a forged order last summer, is somewhat out of the usual order of decisions. She gets \$50,000 from the bank and the continued ownership of the jewels on condition that when they are found they must be sold and that any sum over \$125,000 realized from the sale shall go to the bank.

It is now proposed that instead of vaccinating persons bitten, as in the Pasteur method, dogs should be inoculated with the virus of rabies, in the hope that they may thereby be made proof against the usual effects of the bite of a mad dog—just as human subjects are vaccinated to make them proof against the ravages of small-pox. The result of researches on this matter undertaken by an eminent Frenchman will be awaited with interest.

When the Siberian Railway is completed the journey round the world will occupy not more than forty days and the cost of transportation will not exceed \$400. A traveler leaving London reaches St. Petersburg in forty-five hours. Thence by rail the time will be eleven days to Port Arthur and seven more by steamer to San Francisco. The tourist might lose several days by delay and still reach London again within the forty days.

A New York man has received a patent for a magnetizing box for hair-pins. He does not clearly state the object of his invention in magnetizing the pins, but it is presumed that the charged pins are less liable to come out of the hair and be lost, as they are all attracted toward each other when in position. To remove one of them it must be done against the magnetic force which tends to keep it in place by attracting it to the remaining pins.

In all the civilized countries of the world thirteen is referred to as being somebody's "dozen." In America, Australia, Great Britain (present day), and several other lands that number is said to be a "baker's dozen." In Italy it is referred to as the "cobblers' dozen," there being a tradition that there was formerly a law which compelled cobblers to put twelve tacks or nails round the edge of a boot heel. Finally, when nails became cheap, a center nail was driven for "luck."

About seventeen years ago an old man named William Davidson died in Gainsboro, Tenn. A day or two ago relatives had the body taken up, intending to remove it to another place of interment. When the coffin was reached it was found to be so heavy that it required four strong men to lift it to the surface. Upon examination the body was found to be petrified. One arm was entirely gone, but the remaining portion of what was once a human body is now a light grayish colored stone, a perfect man in form, size and shape.

A practical young man in Brooklyn, by the name of Lombars, had a chance to take a good business position, only he could not fulfill the one requirement which demanded a married man for the place. Not entirely discouraged by this, he thought he would advertise for a wife and see what would come of it. He received letters from women of all sorts and conditions, until he had a total of 649 replies. In fact, many of these came in long after he had made his selection, and now he is married to a nice girl and has secured the job in addition.

The Yuma Indians are an ungallant lot. When a boy is born the papa is very happy, but if the babe is of the female persuasion the papa is sad and congratulations are not in order. Babies are not named until they begin to talk. Then if the infant says something strange or comical it is given that utterance as a name. The Yumas are very cruel to their aged relatives. It is not uncommon for children to drive away their feeble and aged parents and let the old people starve, simply because the young ones do not want to be bothered with them.

This country, to people who have not looked into the matter, does not figure as a large owner of floating property outside of war vessels and those attached to the revenue and lighthouse service, but a recent careful estimate shows that on one part of the Mississippi River the nation owns over 1,000 craft of different kinds. This is the stretch between New Orleans and Cairo, and the value of the vessels and their outfit for riprap revetment and levee work does not fall much below \$6,000,000. When work is rushing there are at times 10,000 men employed on the vessels and in connection with the tasks assigned them.

A most remarkable pair of deer antlers is reported from Bellefonte, Pa. A local paper got itself into dispute because it said "a deer with twenty-three prongs" had been killed in Center County. It had a photograph of the head taken, and was no longer called "fake." The antlers are 26 inches long, spread 16 inches, longest prong 11 inches and circumference of horn at the base 6 1/2 inches, at the broadest place 8 1/2 inches, and the head and horns weighed 15 pounds. The deer weighed 238 pounds. Three prongs five inches long came out at the base of each horn. Eleven points were on the left and twelve on the right antler. It was killed by Robert Mann. This deer differed greatly from one killed by Jeff Worden, of Wheelertown, Herkimer County, N. Y., a year ago. Worden's buck weighed 190 pounds and had a head and horns that weighed more than its body.